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Gary J. Morris
2026 Glenmark Avenue
Morgantown, WV 26505-2900

EXAMINER	
SOTOMAYOR, JOHN	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3714	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

SP

Office Action Summary	**Application No.** 10/677,668	**Applicant(s)** MORRIS, GARY JAY
	Examiner John L Sotomayor	**Art Unit** 3714

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-49* is/are pending in the application.
  4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) *1-49* is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *02 October 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
  Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
    1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
    3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
  Paper No(s)/Mail Date *10/2/03,1/28/05*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
  Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 12 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. These claims recite a piston-cylinder apparatus in which "the force on the piston is sensed by human touch." In consideration of the fact that a piston is generally enclosed within a cylinder, reciting a limitation in which a human must touch a piston to sense a force on said piston causes confusion about how the claim limitation may be implemented and renders the claims indefinite.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.

2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

3. Claims 1-5,7,10,13-16,19-23,25-26,29-31,33,36-41 and 46-49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kohnke et al (US 5,215,469) in view of Glover et al (US 4,464,123).

Regarding claims 1, 19, 29 and 36, Kohnke et al discloses an apparatus and method for simulating human blood pressure detection comprising an element to generate pressurized fluid (Col 2, lines 8-21), a pressure vessel containing the pressurized fluid whereby a human can sense the pressure through touch (Col 2, lines 15-23), and a pressure control element to control pressure levels within the pressure vessel (Col 2, lines 35-41). Kohnke et al does not specifically disclose an electronic control unit to interface with the fluid pressure control element to maintain simulated diastolic and systolic blood pressure levels within the pressure vessel, or a visual indicator to display indicia of pressure amplitudes within the pressure vessel. However, Glover et al teaches an apparatus for a blood pressure monitor in which a processor controls an electronic control signals that control the amplitude of the pressure pulses created by the pressure chamber for selected values of simulated diastolic and systolic pressure levels (Abstract), and a visual indicator to display indicia of pressure amplitudes within the pressure vessel (Col 4, lines 55-65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection comprising an element to generate pressurized fluid, a pressure vessel containing the pressurized fluid whereby a human can sense the pressure through touch, and a pressure control element to control pressure levels within the pressure vessel as disclosed by Kohnke et al with an electronic control unit to interface with the fluid pressure control element to maintain simulated diastolic and systolic blood pressure levels within the pressure vessel and a visual indicator to display indicia of pressure amplitudes within the pressure vessel as taught by Glover et al for the purposes of simulating the pressure pulsations typically monitored when blood pressure is measured to train a user in techniques for detecting and monitoring said pressure pulsations.

Regarding claims 2, 20, 30 and 37, Kohnke et al discloses an apparatus and method for simulating human blood pressure detection in which the fluid used in the pressure vessel is a gas (Col 4, lines 55-59).

Regarding claims 3, 21, 31 and 38, Kohnke et al discloses an apparatus and method for simulating human blood pressure detection in which the fluid used in the pressure vessel is a substantially segregated mixture of gas and liquid (Col 2, lines 30-34), wherein the gas is air.

Regarding claims 4, 22 and 33, Kohnke et al discloses an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection in which the pressure vessel containing the pressurized fluid includes at least one moveable surface (claim 4) (Fig 1, item 3) that is at least one manually operated pump (claim 23) (Fig 1, item 35).

Regarding claim 5, Kohnke et al discloses an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection through the use of a pressurized fluid. Kohnke et al does not specifically disclose an electronic control unit to control the simulated human blood pressure cycle periodicity within the pressure vessel. However, Glover et al teaches a blood pressure monitoring training apparatus comprising an electronic control unit to control the simulated human blood pressure cycle periodicity within a pressure vessel (Col 29-58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection through the use of a pressurized fluid as disclosed by Kohnke et al with a blood pressure monitoring training apparatus comprising an electronic control unit to control the simulated human blood pressure cycle periodicity within a pressure vessel as taught by Glover et al for the purposes of accurately simulating the cycle of blood pressure variability for students using the simulator.

Regarding claim 7, Kohnke et al discloses an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection through the use of a pressurized fluid. Khonke et al does not specifically disclose that the fluid pressure control element comprises an electromechanically actuated pressure regulator. However, Glover et al teaches a blood pressure monitor with an inflatable pressure pulse chamber controlled by an electric signal for fluid control and pressure regulation (Col 2, lines 40-45). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection through the use of a pressurized fluid as disclosed by Kohnke et al with a fluid pressure control element comprising an electromechanically actuated pressure regulator as taught by Glover et al for the purposes of ease of design and use in the system.

Regarding claims 10 and 23, Kohnke et al discloses an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection through the use of a pressurized fluid comprising an elastomeric, hollow bulb that can be held in a human hand and generating internal pressure amplitudes sensed by human touch (Col 4, lines 55-60).

Regarding claims 13 and 25, Kohnke et al discloses an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection through the use of a pressurized fluid. Kohnke et al does not specifically disclose an inflatable cuff that provides a pressure that may be sensed by human touch. However, Glover et al teaches a blood pressure simulation system with a pressure inflation cuff that provides a pressure that may be sensed by human touch (Col 1, lines 37-55). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection through the use of a pressurized fluid as disclosed by Kohnke et al with an inflatable cuff that provides a pressure that may be sensed by human touch as taught by Glover et al for the purposes of greater control of pressure variation in the system.

Regarding claims 14 and 26, Kohnke et al discloses an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection through the use of a pressurized fluid comprising an elastic walled, closed tube whereby the pressure generated may be sensed by human touch (Col 2, lines 15-22).

Regarding claim 15, Kohnke et al discloses an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection through the use of a pressurized fluid. Kohnke et al does not specifically disclose a user operable control to select minimum and maximum limits of pressures to simulate diastolic and systolic blood pressure levels. However, Glover et al teaches an apparatus for a blood pressure monitor in which a processor controls an electronic control signals that control the amplitude of the pressure pulses created by the pressure chamber for selected values of simulated diastolic and systolic pressure levels (Abstract). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection through the use of a pressurized fluid as disclosed by Kohnke et al with a user operable control to select minimum and maximum limits of pressures to simulate diastolic and systolic blood pressure levels as taught by Glover et al for the purposes of more realistic blood pressure simulation during training.

Regarding claim 16, Kohnke et al discloses an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection through the use of a pressurized fluid. Kohnke et al does not specifically disclose a user operable control to select the simulated blood pressure cycle periodicity. However, Glover et al teaches a user operable control to select the simulated blood pressure cycle periodicity (Col 2, lines 45-58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection through the use of a pressurized fluid as disclosed by Kohnke et al with a user operable control to select the simulated blood pressure cycle periodicity as taught by Glover et al for the purposes of simulating a plurality of blood pressure related conditions for simulation.

Regarding claim 39, Kohnke et al discloses an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure cycles comprising a device to generate pressurized fluid (Col 2, lines 8-21), a chamber containing the pressurized fluid having a distendable surface through which a human can sense the pressure through touch (Col 2, lines 15-23), and a fliud pressure control element to control pressure levels within the chamber (Col 2, lines 35-41). Kohnke et al does not specifically disclose an electronic control unit to interface with the fluid pressure control element to maintain simulated diastolic and systolic blood pressure levels within the pressure vessel. However, Glover et al teaches an apparatus for a blood pressure monitor in which a processor controls an electronic control signals that control the amplitude of the pressure pulses created by the pressure chamber for selected values of simulated diastolic and systolic pressure levels (Abstract). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection comprising an element to generate pressurized fluid, a pressure vessel containing the pressurized fluid whereby a human can sense the pressure through touch, and a pressure control element to control pressure levels within the pressure vessel as disclosed by Kohnke et al with an electronic control unit to interface with the fluid pressure control element to maintain simulated diastolic and systolic blood pressure levels within the chamber as taught by Glover et al for the purposes of measuring the pulse of simulated blood pressure levels by touch during training.

Regarding claim 40, Kohnke et al discloses an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection in which the fluid used in the pressure vessel is a gas (Col 4, lines 55-59).

Regarding claim 41, Kohnke et al discloses an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection in which the fluid used in the pressure vessel is a substantially segregated mixture of gas and liquid (Col 2, lines 30-34), wherein the gas is air.

Regarding claims 46-49, Kohnke et al discloses an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure simulation control. Kohnke et al does not specifically disclose at least one user-operated control to set pressure excursion parameters within the pressure vessel (claims 46 and 48), or where pressure excursion parameters are selected from the group consisting of simulated pulse rate, simulated diastolic pressure level and simulated systolic pressure level (claims 47 and 49). However, Glover et al teaches a blood pressure simulation and detection apparatus with at least one user-operated control to set pressure excursion parameters within the pressure vessel (Col 2, lines 39-44) and where pressure excursion parameters are selected from the group consisting of simulated pulse rate, simulated diastolic pressure level and simulated systolic pressure level (Col 2, lines 59-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure simulation control as disclosed by Kohnke et al with a blood pressure simulation and detection apparatus with at least one user-operated control to set pressure excursion parameters within the pressure vessel and where pressure excursion parameters are selected from the group consisting of simulated pulse rate, simulated diastolic pressure level and simulated systolic pressure level as taught by Glover et al for the purposes of optimizing the simulation of blood pressure parameters during a training simulation event.

4. Claims 6, 12 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kohnke et al in view of Glover et al in further view of Lampotang et al (US 5,882,207).

Regarding claim 6, Kohnke et al/Glover et al discloses an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection and level. Kohnke et al/Glover et al does not specifically disclose a pressure sensor to determine a pressure level within a pressure vessel. However, Lampotang et al teaches a pressure sensor to determine a pressure level within a pressure vessel (Col 5, lines 55-60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection and level as disclosed by Kohnke et al/Glover et al with a pressure sensor to determine a pressure level within a pressure vessel as taught by Lampotang et al for the purposes of better feedback and control for the pressure level within the system.

Regarding claims 12 and 24, Kohnke et al/Glover et al discloses an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection through the use of a pressurized fluid that may be sensed by human touch. Kohnke et al/Glover et al doesn't specifically disclose a piston-cylinder apparatus whereby the force response in the system is generated by the piston, as best understood by the Examiner. However, Lampotang et al teaches a blood pressure simulation system with a cylinder-piston for the introduction of pressurized fluid into the system in which a pressurized fluid is introduced to the system and the response to the introduced pressurized fluid is calculated by the system, thus producing a calculation for the measured fluid flow and force of the fluid introduced (Col 6, lines 60-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection through the use of a pressurized fluid that may be sensed by human touch as disclosed by Kohnke et al/Glover et al in which a pressurized fluid is introduced by a piston and the fluid volume and force calculated for the system as taught by Lampotang et al for the purposes of ease of pressure change during a simulation exercise.

5. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kohnke et al in view of Glover et al in further view of Saloner (US 6,205,871).

Regarding claim 8, Kohnke et al/Glover et al discloses an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection and level. Kohnke et al/Glover et al does not specifically disclose a fluid pressure control element comprising an electric solenoid controlled valve system. However, Saloner teaches a pulsatility function within a veinous blood control simulator comprising an electric solenoid controlled valve system (Col 5, Col 54-65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection and level as disclosed by Kohnke et al/Glover et al with a fluid pressure control element comprising an electric solenoid controlled valve system as taught by Saloner for the purposes of ease of control of pressure fluctuations during simulation studies.

6. Claims 9, 11, 17, 18, 27-28, 32, 34 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kohnke et al in view of Glover et al in further view of Aboud (US 6,790,043).

Regarding claims 9 and 32, Kohnke et al/Glover et al discloses an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection through the use of a pressurized fluid comprising an elastomeric, hollow bulb that can be held in a human hand and internal pressure amplitudes sensed by human touch. Kohnke et al/Glover et al does not specifically disclose that the element to generate pressurized fluid is at least one electric powered pump. However, Aboud discloses a system for simulating blood pressure in which the element to generate pressurized fluid is at least one electric powered pump (Col 4, lines 18-25).

Regarding claim 11, Kohnke et al/Glover et al discloses an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection through the use of a pressurized fluid comprising an elastomeric, hollow bulb that can be held in a human hand and internal pressure amplitudes sensed by human touch. Kohnke et al/Glover et al does not specifically disclose that the elastomeric, hollow bulb is held in contact with the incompressible member of the system. However, Aboud teaches a system for simulating human blood pressure comprising a manually operated elastomeric, hollow bulb that is held in contact with the incompressible member of the system (Col 7, lines 50-54). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection through the use of a pressurized fluid comprising an elastomeric, hollow bulb that can be held in a human hand and internal pressure amplitudes sensed by human touch as disclosed by Kohnke et al/Glover et al with a manually operated elastomeric, hollow bulb that is held in contact with the incompressible member of the system as taught by Glover et al for the purposes of manual fluid pressure intervention during simulation activities.

Regarding claims 17 and 18, Kohnke et al/Glover et al discloses an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection through the use of a pressurized fluid, whereby at least the diastolic and systolic blood pressure level data are used to set minimum and maximum amplitude of cyclic pressure levels within a pressure vessel. Kohnke et al/Glover et al does not specifically disclose a connection with an electronic sphygmomanometer to receive diastolic and systolic blood pressure level and pulse rate data. However, Aboud teaches a connection with an electronic sphygmomanometer to receive diastolic and systolic blood pressure level and pulse rate data (Col 7, lines 14-35). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection through the use of a pressurized fluid, whereby at least the diastolic and systolic blood pressure level data are used to set minimum and maximum amplitude of cyclic pressure levels within a pressure vessel as disclosed by Kohnke et al/Glover et al with a connection to an electronic sphygmomanometer to receive diastolic and systolic blood pressure level and pulse rate data as disclosed by Aboud for the purposes of maintaining a feedback control loop for the pressure level within the simulated system environment.

Regarding claims 27, 28, 34 and 35, Kohnke et al/ Glover et al discloses an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection through the use of a pressurized fluid. Kohnke et al/Glover et al does not specifically disclose a visual indicator comprises an analog pressure gauge (claims 28 and 34) or an electronic digital display (claims 27 and 35). However, Aboud teaches a visual indicator comprises an analog pressure gauge (fig 6, item 23) or an electronic digital display (Col 10, lines 15-21). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide an apparatus for simulating human blood pressure detection through the use of a pressurized fluid as disclosed by Kohnke et al/Glover et al in which a visual indicator comprises an analog pressure gauge or an electronic digital display as taught by Aboud for the purposes of visually monitoring the pressure in the simulator.

7. Claims 42-43 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bloom (US 5,839,904) in view of Aboud.

Regarding claim 42, Bloom discloses a tactile interface for training a user in sampling blood or connecting intravenous devices comprising a first and second elastomeric hollow bulb to pressurize fluid by manual compression of the bulbs to simulate blood pressure (Col 4, lines 58-64), the bulbs are pneumatically connected such that the pressure in one is controlled by the amount of pressure in the other (Col 4, lines 50-54), and a tactile interface through which a human subject can physically sense the internal fluid pressure (Col 4, lines 60-67). Bloom does not specifically disclose a visual indicator to display indicia which specifies pressure magnitudes within the elastomeric hollow bulbs. However, Aboud teaches a system for generating blood pressure with an elastomeric hollow bulb and a visual indicator to display indicia which specifies pressure magnitudes within the elastomeric hollow bulb (fig 7, item 34). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide a tactile interface for training a user in sampling blood or connecting intravenous devices comprising a first and second elastomeric hollow bulb to pressurize fluid by manual compression of the bulbs to simulate blood pressure, the bulbs are pneumatically connected such that the pressure in one is controlled by the amount of pressure in the other, and a tactile interface through which a human subject can physically sense the internal fluid pressure as disclosed by Bloom and a visual indicator to display indicia which specifies pressure magnitudes within the elastomeric hollow bulb as taught by Aboud for the purposes of manual control over the tactile sensing of blood pressure fluctuations during training.

Regarding claim 43, Bloom discloses an incompressible member consisting of a liquid positioned within both elastomeric hollow bulbs such that substantial portions of the internal surfaces of the bulb are held in contact with the incompressible liquid (Col 4, lines 42-46).

8. Claims 44-45 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bloom in view of Aboud and Glover.

Regarding claim 44, Bloom does not specifically disclose at least one user-operated control to set pressure excursion parameters within the pressure vessel (claim 44) or that pressure excursion parameters are selected from the group consisting of simulated pulse rate, simulated diastolic pressure level, and simulated systolic pressure level (claim 45). However, Aboud teaches at least one user-operated control to set pressure excursion parameters within the pressure vessel (Col 10, lines 20-35). Aboud does not specifically teach that pressure excursion parameters are selected from the group consisting of simulated pulse rate, simulated diastolic pressure level, and simulated systolic pressure level. However, Glover et al teaches an apparatus for a blood pressure monitor in which a processor controls an electronic control signals that control the amplitude of the pressure pulses created by the pressure chamber for selected values of simulated diastolic and systolic pressure levels (Abstract). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide a tactile interface for training a user in sampling blood or connecting intravenous devices as disclosed by Bloom with at least one user-operated control to set pressure excursion parameters within the pressure vessel as taught by Aboud and a blood pressure monitor in which a processor controls an electronic control signals that control the amplitude of the pressure pulses created by the pressure chamber for selected values of simulated diastolic and systolic pressure levels as taught by Glover for the purposes of fully simulating a tactile pulse generation simulator for use in training medical students.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John L Sotomayor whose telephone number is 571-272-4456. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30-4:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jessica Harrison can be reached on 571-272-4449. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

John Sotomayor
John Sotomayor
AU 3714
Patent Examiner